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time, it is interesting to note, did a stream of Italian immigration set toward the eastern coast. The much contested Fiume, as not technically included in Dalmatia, is not considered in this book.

That the author is a controversialist, given at times to excessive and indefensible emphasis, is sufficiently comprehensible in view of the fact that he is engaged in defending his home-land against what seems to him a brazen plan of conquest. In the main, however, he appeals to history, unfolding a picture of the racial and political vicissitudes of Dalmatia since the days of the Illyrians. More than half of his material is devoted to the nationalist movement of the nineteenth century, during which time Dalmatia was a province under Hapsburg rule and came into its Jugo-Slav consciousness. This is the most important part of the volume, since the earlier phases of Dalmatian history, often significant and always picturesque, are treated too superficially to have justice done them.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

Italy and the Jugoslavs. By EDWARD JAMES WOODHOUSE, of the Department of History and Government in Smith College, and CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE, of the Department of Economics and Sociology in Smith College. (Boston: Richard G. Badger. 1920. Pp. 394. \$3.00.)

LAUDABLE as the intention of the authors is "to improve the quality of American thinking on international questions and especially on the Adriatic problem", it is to be feared that their success will not prove startling and that their failure to win the attention which their cause deserves will not be due solely to the fact that the American public, as all signs indicate, has committed itself to a total suspension of thought on any and all matters lying beyond its immediate dooryard. Although elaborated, as must be frankly conceded, with much painstaking care from published treaties, ministerial speeches, editorial opinion, and war propaganda, the book lacks the large pattern which a reader with a sense of unity demands, and which besides supplies convincing evidence of a writer's complete mastery of his material. In so far as there is manifested in this volume anything resembling a governing principle, it is the idea of nationalism; and it is from the summit of this idea that the Adriatic situation, over which two hostile nationalisms have come to grips, is examined with, on the whole, a notable detachment and a praiseworthy effort to yield the floor in turn to the chosen spokesmen of both Italy and Jugo-Slavia. If at the close of the debate the reader is left with the distinct impression that the Italians have high-handedly attempted to profit from the victory of the allies and that Jugo-Slavia has by far the better cause and has maintained it also with greater moderation, he is shrewdly made to feel that the conclusion is his own rather than the authors', and that in substance it is no more than a

logical deduction from the facts. However, the question must be raised if it is historically permissible to examine the Adriatic problem from the single angle of the nationalist friction between Italians and South Slavs. Very evidently the Adriatic has tremendous implications for all central and southeastern Europe, and though some of these are broached, rather accidentally than by design, on more than one occasion, it is indubitable that if the historian desires to view the Adriatic in its deep and significant perspective, he must resolutely rise above the rancors of a cantankerous nationalist debate. In this failure to be just to the full European scope of the problem lies the main defect of the book. To be sure, the authors disclose themselves as internationalists, of the type of President Wilson, but none the less they seem to hope from the application of nationalism pure and simple a peaceful and equitable settlement of Europe. If such a delusion was, while the war lasted, as intelligible as it was universal, it no longer possesses the slightest justification in the light of the economic paralysis and moral disintegration which have attended the nationalist rearrangement of vast sections of central and eastern Europe. Though a force of grave import which no state will ignore except at its peril, nationalism is no panacea. Again, however, let it be said that, considered solely as the presentation of a narrow nationalist issue between neighbors, the book is rich in information judicially organized. The treaty of London of April, 1915, cast for the rôle of villain, slips darkly in and out of the pages, and in order that we may judge for ourselves of the evil bred in its bone, we get it at last *in toto* by way of appendix. Added thereto and hardly less welcome because affording a glimpse of that amazing phenomenon, the official mind, are the memoranda with which the South Slavs and Italians attempted to justify their respective claims before the Peace Conference.

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

The Evolution of Sinn Fein. By R. M. HENRY, M.A., Queen's University, Belfast. (New York: B. W. Huebsch. 1920. Pp. 318. \$2.00.)

UNTIL recently there was not available for the general reader much information about Sinn Fein. Down to the time of the Dublin Rebellion in 1916 the various year-books and encyclopedias either made no mention of it or passed it by with the merest allusion. Actually the movement had attracted little attention outside of certain circles in Ireland, and students striving now to investigate its earlier history will not find much about it in the more important contemporary publications of the British Isles. It was only after the events of the Easter Rebellion and the attempted establishment of an Irish republic that books about Sinn Fein began to appear. The scholarly studies of Wells and Marlowe (1917-1918) and the reviewer's *Ireland and England* (1919) contained